WASHINGTON.

The Thurman Funding Bill Passed by the Senate.

PROSPECTS OF THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE

Republican Preparations for the Fall Campaign.

MORE FINANCIAL ABSURDITIES.

Report of the Special Commission on Railway Mail Transportation.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OUS CHANGE OF BASE BY MR. VOORHEES.

o-day Mr. Voorbees has been regarded as the great pulwark of the oppressed people against monopolists and bondholders of all sorts and kinds. His sonorous printed, showed him every tuch a of the people. To the general consternation tions and vested rights, and deprecated interfer-with them by Congress. Several attempts unism to the delence of corporations, the most suc abash makes an ingenious distinction between the sen who own ratirond stock.
In spite of Mr. Voorhees' effort the bill passed this

vening by 40 to 19. Mr. Thurman having persuaded he Seaate to sit it out. Of the 40, 29 were democrats and II were republicans. The House Pacific Railroad to that which the Senate has just passed, and they will now probably substitute the Senate's bill for this. No doubt is entertained that it will pass the House with very little difficulty.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—EFFECT OF MR. HOWE'S APRECH AS GIVEN BY SENATOR

and special pains have been taken not only to keep the time of meeting very private but to keep the

ave noted as a caution signal to the anti-Hayes men, mater Hear is credited with the remark that flowe's ittle elephant foll through and was drowned and the rest of the troop went back into winter quarters.

were presented. Mr. Buckner reported from the Bank-ing and Currency Committee the bill abolishing naills and the House agreed that it should be made the

tr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, who has already dis nguished himself by a bill paying everybody \$500 r moving outo a piece of government land, brought in another bill, which, after reciting that the late civil war brought great and wonderful presperity to the shall immediately issue 400,000,000 of irredeemable erect public buildings, improve rivers and harbor. constructing, and enabling real estate owners to sell their property at high prices. It must be said to the credit of the House, that Mr. Wright's bill tried priately referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, where Mr. Ewing can put it in shape for the next Presidential election.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878.

A NEW SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN CON-GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED. In the joint caucus of the republican Senators and Representatives, to be held to-morrow night for the purpose of arranging for the fail campaige and the reorganization of the Congressional and National Executive committees, there will be a new Secretary of the Congressional Committee appointed in the Postmaster of Washington, D. C. This, it is urged, will be necessary in order to conform with the President's idea of civil service reform, because Mr. Edmunds cannot with a proper respect to it act in any prominust or official capacity in connection with the political campaign business. There are several aspirants for the position, but the successful one is not

URES TO COME UP IN THE HOUSE-PROB-PECTS OF THE THURMAN FUNDING RILL.

The House Banking and Currency Committee will have the floor to-morrow during the morning hour, when it is expected that the important pending busi-ness referred to that committee will be disposed of. The bill authorizing a postal savings bank will be reported and the House asked to make it the special order for the 2d of May. The bill to abolish the present twenty-cent silver coin will probably pass, without debate. The bill to authorize the issue of niver ballion cortificates and another to allow pational banks to convert their greenback reserves into four per cent bonds will take their place upon

The next committee to be called in the Pacific Railroad, which will be reached on Thursday if the House proceeds with the morning hour. The Texas Pacific Railroad bill, one to extend the time and the pro rate bill of the Pacific railroads will be reported. As the Senate has passed the Funding bill and it will go to the House to-morrow, the Pacific Railroug Committee will bardly report the Thurman bill when the committee is called, as was ordered at the meeting to-day. The object in making this heste was the expectation that the Senate might debate the Thurman bill several days, perhaps beyond the time when the Washington, April 9, 1878.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vi., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency Appropriations, and also sense in singletter lost signt of.

Washington, April 9, 1878.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vi., from the Committee on the mich at New Orleans. Placed on the calendar.

In reporting the bill Mr. Morrill said that, in the option of the committee, this would afford all the specific combined in the same article.

On motion of Mr. Marey, of Texas, the Senste took up and passed the bill to provide a code of army regulations.

Mr. Blaire, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency Appropriations of invoices and other evalue of the will of the will be provided as to construct the mich at New Orleans. Placed on the calendar.

The Pacific Railroad Funding Bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Edmends, of Vermont, addressed the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, which as a consequence of the price of any imported article, and a committee would be ready to report, and it was deemed advisable to be ready with the measure. As

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

An increase of \$11,000 is proposed for work on the Capitol grounds, and an actition of \$10,000 is made to the House item for printing for the Patent office.

The additions proposed by the Senate Committee aggregate about \$480,000. The total amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$2,360,438,

BAILWAY MAIL TRANSPORTATION-REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The report of the Special Commission on Railway Mail Transportation was presented to both houses of Congress to-day. It is signed by Daniel M. Fox and as the basis of compensation, reserving the privileges contended for by the Post Office Department and giving to the public better mail facilities than ever before. The expenditures under the rates recommended will not be materially increased

to form an opinion as to the fair and reasonable remuneration that should be paid the ratiroad companies for transporting the mails, the Commissioner, besides having and com-munication with the managers of leading railroad a printed form covering such items of information as were necessary to ascertain the earnings and cost per turns show a variation of from 2.83 to 10.4 milis in

but it became apparent shat the system would not apply without extending the number of classes be-yond what would be manageable in practical opera-tion and making such invidious distinctions as would the passage of the sot of March 3, 1873, which ren-

The commission have accertained the cess per linear foot of train per mile, as deduced, from the reperts of 113 of the representative railread companies, and performing about fifty per cent of the transporting business of the manry, and find that the cest thus obtained is based upon an average speed of 21% miles per hour between termini and 20 miles per hour run-

Average speed of trains per hour between statter

Receipts per linear foot of train, general service, 7.22 mills por mile.

The commission my they are convinced that the postal car system has now become a necessity in conducting the business of the country, and that the the expenses of the government were largely in-creased thereby. They, therefore, recommend the following rules and regulations for the government of

be fixed from time to time-by the Postmaster General.

Scond—that where postal cars and spartment cars are used, other separately or together, upon the same route, they suall be paid for per linear foot of car

used.
Third—That where baggage car service alone is per

route, they shall be paid for per linear foot of car used.

Third—That where baggage car service alone is performed upon any route, the minimum of space to be paid for by the Fost Office Department shall be ten linear feet, and where the space required exceeds that length, such excess shall be paid for per linear foot occupied by the mails, which pay shall cover a double daily service.

Fourth—That where baggage car service is required with postal or apartment cars upon the same route the pay for said service shall be based upon the linear feet of baggage car occupied.

Fifth—That the rate of pay for railroad mail service on passenger trains shall be as follows:—

For a speed of twenty-five miles or less per hour between the termfin of route, per linear feet, 6.1 mills; for a speed of thirty-five miles per bour, 6.7 mills; for a speed of thirty-five miles per bour, 7.5 mills; for a speed of thirty-five miles per bour, 7.5 mills; for a speed of thirty-five miles per bour, 8.5 mills, with proportionate rates for intermediate speeds.

Sixth—That, as a precautionary measure, no car ranning on eight or twelve wheels shall be loaded with more than 15,000 pounds of mails, unless by and with the consent of the carrying compount.

Seconth—That all multimater shall be delivered and received at the terminal and local stations upon the route by the Post Office Department.

Kighth—That all railroad companies performing mail service shall be paid for such service as are all other creditions of the government.

Xinth—That railroad company securitying the mail shall not be past for transporting any employée of the government that may be required for the care and distribution of the mail in trausit.

Tenth—That all postal cars and spartment cars shall be furnished and maintanged, neared and algisted at the expense of the approved by the Postmaster General.

**Eleventh—That in all cases where there shall be a disgreenent between the Post Office Department and any prailroad company in relation to the transportation of mails, the

this report is confined to the subject of railway mail

service, the report on "mail service otherwise than by railroads," required by the act of Congress, extending and enlarging the scope of their investigation, will be made as early as practicable. THE NEW DOORKERPER al Field, the newly-elected doorkeeper of the

House of Representatives, took possession of his of-

place-hunters. It is not expected he will make any Colonel Polk, bas resigned. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878. Mr. Morritt, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on

On motion of Mr. McCannay the Senate took up the

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1875.

Mr. DURHAM, (dem.) of Ky., from the conference commistee on the bill for the employment at temporary clorks in the Treasury, reported that the commistee had not been able to agree, the only point of agreement being an item appropriating \$20,000 for

fended the action of the House conferees, and argued that the dedcises in the Post Office Department grew

time oe axec for terminating the general debate upon the bill.

Mr. Keller, (rep.) of Pa., objected to a limited debate upon one of the most intricate and vitally important bills brought to the attention of the House.

Mr. O'Nelle, (rep.) of Pa., suggested that there should be night sessions of the House held every evening of the week for the purpose of allowing members who might desire to make specimes on the bill to do so, and not take up the valuable time of the House.

Mr. Wood withdrew his request for limiting the time for debate.

bers who might desire to make a seches on the bill to do so, and not take up the valuable time of the House.

Mr. Wood withdrew his request for limiting the time for debate.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler, of Onio, in the chair) upon the Tariff bill. As soon as the flouse was in Committee of the Whole Mr. Cooker, of Michigan, raised the point of order that the bills on the calendar must be considered in order.

The Chair overfuled the point of order on the ground that the House had voted to go into committee on the Tariff bill specially.

Mr. Wood, of New York, Gharman of the Committee on Ways and Means, then proceeded to open the debite. He said:—

Mr. Spraker.—It is not my purpose at this time to enter into a discussion of the details of she bill now under consideration. Hereafter, when the committee shall reach these in their order, I shall be prepared to sustain the rates of duties proposed and explain the reasons that governed the Committee of Ways and Means in each particular case. In the remarks which I shall now subter I shall confine myself to the general propositions involved, looking to the adoption of a new system of political conomics and more extended than has as yet been established in this country, in regard to taxation and its effects upon the interests of the people. There is now no penaing question which is within itself of sufficient importance to the people. There is now no penaing question which is within itself of sufficient importance to the people. There is now no penaing question which is within likely of a moment's consideration as compared with a policy of taxation, which shall no wise in its interprise and the security and profits of capital.

That Prassant Taxiff associates and a more profit able disposition of the fruits of labor, the results of entorprise and the security and profits of capital.

The present tariff is manner proposed, is sufficient to refer in the general welfar. That which a policy of a special manner proposed, is sufficient to ever

quence enhances the cost to the consumer of any someatic-made like article. Seventh.—Thus a loss of revenue follows, which causes the necessity of imposing additional taxation in other ways, so as to make up the deficit in the Treasure.

Seconda—Thus a loss of revenue follows, which causes the necessity of imposing additional taxation in other ways, so as to make up the deficit in the Treasury.

Eighta—The largs, complicated and cumbersome machinery required in its administration is made the preject for the employment of a great number of supordinate officials, who in general are partisus retainers, with little work but great opportunities for profit.

Numb—The expense of collection is equal to about five per cent upon the sum collected, which, if added to the loss by cellection and false valuations upon which duty is assessed, would be equivalent to the ordinary expenses of the whole Treasury Department if administered upon an economical busis.

The farmer, whose whole mind is bent on his agricultural pursuits, has neither the time ner opportunity to investigate the influence of the tariff tax on his household expenses; it is a lact, however, that every article he uses is either directly subject to a tariff tax or chanced by the tariff. Let us enumerate these burdens;—The firmer's house in the West, where lumber is scarce, pays either a direct or enhanced tax of 20 per cent on the lumber his house is built of; a tax of 35 per cent on the nalls; of 35 per cent on the scarws; of 30 per cent on the nalls; of 35 per cent on his carpet; of 40 per cent on the nalls; of 55 per cent on his carpet; of 40 per cent on his crockery; of 38 per cent on his window glass; of 150 m 35 to 40 per cent on his cuttery; 40 per cent on his lumbers and tax of the per cent on the husehold; of 51 per cent on his survey; of 30 per cent on his cuttery; 40 per cent on his lumbers and taxps he may use; 47 per cent on the sace; 33 per cent on the husehold; of 51 per cent on his survey; of 100 m 35 per cent on the sace; 30 per cent on the husehold; of 51 per cent on the backsaw; 49 per cent on the cross-cut saw; 35 per cent on the household; of 50 per cent on his survey; of the public per cent on his survey; on the duline pills he swallows. 60 per cent; on his house cannot e

Much alarm has been beciled in some parts of the Union by an undes apprehension that great injury to the iron and steel manufacturers would follow any change in the teriff. The iron and steel interests have been especially referred to as those which would be rained by any interierence whatever. I think upon a careful examination of the bill, so far as it affects this industry, these apprehensions will cease. The average reduction in rates in the metal schedule is only four per cent, which would seem to be too little to cause any alarm on the ground of loss of protection. The partial change from specific to ad valorem dutes cannot properly be complained of. In some cases the change became necessary for the better securing the duties which have been frequently evated, and in others for the purpose of simpilication in the interest of revenue as well as of the home manufacturer, and in other cases for the purpose of modifying the vexatious classifications now existing. The total loss of revenue under this chedule, if computed on the consumption of 1877, amounts to \$417,716.

The total exports of from and the manufactures of from for the Boal year 1877 was \$5,089,540, thus showing that the apprehension arising from the competition of foreign mechanics with American workmen has now little force. There is but a light difference at this time between the cost of skilled labor in the United States and in England.

MUCD LENK.

WOOLLENS.

Much that has been said with reference to the stee Much that has been said with reference to the steel and iron manufactures applies to worsteds and woollens. Great progress has been made in these articles, if the falling off in the amount of duties received from them without any change in the tariff is an indication of decrease in time densumption by us of foreign productions, the following table is very significant:—Statement Showing the Amount of Duties Received from Manufacturers of Wool and Woollens During the Three Fixed Fears from 1874 to 1870 Inclusive

Carpets of all kinds...
Dross goods Balmogals Biankets Fiannels Hosiery Manufactures But otherwise specified ... 7,584 3,865 14,07 258,995 918,938 1,242,117 32.76 45,14 3,51 8,301,20° 7,163,1.9 392,334 2,283,726 1,663,842 1,216,622 Total menutar-tures of wool. \$27,856,382 \$27,262,175 \$52,519,106

tures of wool. \$27,856.352 \$27,282,178 \$22,519.106

COTONS.

The exports of our manufactured cottons nove increased since 1575 over \$7,00,000, the most of which has gone to Europe and been purchased on foreign account. The reports recently made to the State Department by our diplomatic and consular agents abreed show that there is an encouraging disposition to enlarge our foreign trade, especially is octon fabrics; and in the East Indies, including China, Japan, India and Australia, there is a decided expression in layor of our cotton labrics over the Regists.

Our manufacturers claim not only that their machinery turans out a larger product per machine or per hand employed than Lancashire, but that there is also a very marked improvement in the quality and siyle of our products. Upon the whole, therefore, it may well be supposed that the time is not far distinct when we shall shut out British cotton goods permanently from our market.

Silk.

The fifth annual report of the Silk Association of America shows conclusively that the silk industry of the United States has reached a high degree of success and is abundantly able to take excellent stellindeed, the only complaint it makes is of hard times and the frauds practised in flottious invoices and by smuggling, which are, of course, the batters results of high duties, injurious slike to the government and the home manufacturer.

I am not to be understood as being adverse to the prosperity of our manufacturing interests. As an American I am proud of the great success that has attended them; nor do I wish to place any obstruction in the way of their continued prosperity. It is but lair, nowever total having grown strong by the bousty of the government, and saving been the beneficiaries of the government, and saving been the beneficiaries of

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE TO NORFOLE FROM A CRUISE IN THE GULF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORPOLE, Va., April 9, 1878. The United States steamer Enterprise, Commander George C. Remey commanding, six days from Key West, arrived at the navat anchorage at twelve M. to-day from a cruise in the Gulf. All are

PANAMA-ARRIVAL OF THE POBTSMOUTH AT HAVRE-ORDERS-THE WYOMING. WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878.

The Navy Department is informed that the Swatara

The Adams is at Panama, and is expected to sail in the early part of May for the Samoan Islands.

The Portsmouth, laden with exhibits for the Paris Exposition, has arrived at flavre, twenty cays out from New York.

ORDERA.

Paymaster Charles F. Guild and Passed Assistant Engineer Henry L. Slosson are ordered to the Alaska at New York. Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton is detached from the Marion and ordered to return to the United States.

THE WYONING SEAWORTEY.

THE WYOMING SEAWORTHY.

The Navy Department states that before the sailing of the Wyoming from New York she was examined by a board, of officers and prenounced seaworthy in

MEXICAN FORCED LOANS.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1878. Mexico published in your paper to-day contains, among other inaccuracies, one upon which I beg to call your attention, since it may have a detrimental influence on the friendly feelings and commercial relations which third our two Republics. The above
mentioned correspondence alludes to the exemption
from forced loans enjoyed by the French and
British merchants resident in Mexico, while
Ame can citizens are subject to the same,
in the Mexican Republic there is no discrimination of foreign nationalities under the point of view
of public taxation; and the fact is that in the present
condition of the country neither Mexicans nor foreign
ers are threatened by forced loans. Yours, respectfully,
M. DE ZAMACONA,
Confidential Agent of the Mexican government.

CONFERENCE ON RESUMPTION BETWEEN SEC-RETARY SHERMAN AND NEW YORK BANKERS. Secretary Sherman, accompanied by Attorney Gen-Department of the Treasury, and ex-Assistant Secretary Counnt, were in this city yesterday. Secretary Shermon and Messra Devens and Baker spent the greater part of the day down at Wall street and stated that the object of Secretary Sherman's visit was to make adequate preparations for the resumption of specie payments on Jan-uary 1. The Secretary himself when questioned by the writer at the Sub-Treasury would vouchsafe ne information whatsoever. He said that he might be able to "say something to-morrow" (to-day), but report. He was even unwilling to say whether a conference with the leading banders of New York on the subject had been contemplated by him.

At the Sub-Treasury 11 was ascertained that the Secretary and Messrs. Devons and Baker had been coreted with the Sub-Treasurer, General Hillhouse, for a considerable portion of the time, and that no bankers or bank officers had called to see him. Inquiry at the banks and bankers' offices elicited the tack, however, that Mr. Sherman was extually in consultation with some of the bankers formerly interested in the Syndicate during the day, and that great care had been taken to shroud the affair in mystery. Secretary Sherman, General Devous, Mr. Baker and General Hillhouse proceeded at one o'clock to the Hank of Commerce, where a strictly private conference actually took piece. Among those present were George S. Goe, of the American Exchange Bank; J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchanis' Bank; J. W. Seligman, of M. & W. Seligman & Co., H. G. Fannstock, of the First-National Bank; E. N. Jordan, of the Third National; representatives of Winslow, Janier & Co., Morton, Binsa & Co. and Drexel, Morgan & Co., and of a humber of national banks. The conference was brief and informal, and no final conditions was come to. The mais points discussed were the leashbility of accumulating sufficient gold for the resumption of specie payments and the proposed sale of bonds. Those who attended the conference had optimed mutual secrecy upon each other, so that only statements of a very general character could be obtained.

A significant version of the Syndicate, who was prosent at the conference at the Bank of Commerce. The Secretary's visit which appears to be surrounded with so much secrecy was obtained from a prominent banker, an ex-member of the Syndicate, who was prosent at the conference at the Bank of Commerce. The Secretary said he is anxious to resume specie payments on the lat of January next. Now, how can he do this when he has \$800,000,000 greenbooks and bank notes outstanding and only \$90,000,000 gold with which to resume specie payments? The only way in which he can nope to be able to resume is by Jung and July when our import At the Sub-Treasury it was ascertained that the Secretary and Messra. Devons and Baker had been

FROM THE "IRISH NATIONAL MOMENT."

Europe and the strong belief which prevails among the leaders of the Irish nationalists that England will before long become theoleed in war and that she will have to fight for the very existence of her Empire. lu such case, say the Irishmen referred to, the best opportunity which has ever prosented itself for secur-ing Ireland's independence will have come, and an in-surrection on a larger scale then any that has oc-

plans, but make no secret of the aim and object of their movement. A fund has been publicly collected week, and which now amounts to over \$57,000.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURE SALE AT CHICKERING HALL There was a good audience, a fair number of buyer the first day's sale at Chickering Hall of the collection of paintings which has for some days past been on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms. The collection was made up, it will be remembered, from three sources—first of platures belonging to direction the sale is made; second, of foreign pic-tures belonging to William F. Walters, of Baltimore, and third, of a number of paintings, chiefly by American artists, belonging to Mr. Henry G. Marquand. The auctioneer was Robert Somerville, acting for the Messrs. Loavitt. The usual secrecy as to the in different parts of the ball to take the bids, who took to the clerk the names of the purchasers as the

The first picture of any consequence sold was a sketch-"Italian Boate"-catalogued to J. M. W. Tur-ner, which went up to \$170. Theodore Frérè's

nketch—"itailan Boats"—catalogued to J. M. W. Turner, which went up to \$170. Theodore Frérè's
"Twilight, Egypt," was bought by Mr. Clark for
\$115. A good Leutze—"Mother and Aunt"—icil '09
\$185; a Samuel Colemau—"The Palms of Valencia"—for \$105, and a "Lake Scene" by Rubbari for
\$135. Carl Becker's charming "A Birthday Bouquet"
went down at \$405; Loustaumin's piquant "The Lass
Touch" cost some one \$300, and \$375 was low for a
poette Jean Auberi, "ilteverie." A intile Hunnington—
"The Grape Gainerer"—brought but \$75, and, by
strange-contrast, the next number—salvais" "Pompeian Incrior"—ioid for 210. Deirezger's "A Tyrolese
Girl" wentfor \$209.

The magnificent little sky study by Depré, "A Sunset on the Coast," was low at \$185; Edouard Freres'
"In the Studio" ran up to \$500 and Stembell's "The
Scribe" to \$310. Mr. Harper, we believe, secured
Shrever's "A Turkish Carsvan" at \$550; a very pleasing Banzuiet brought \$575 and Mr. Gibbs gave \$530
for Voltz's excellent "Landesope and Cattle." For
"The Arbusquier," by Charics Meissouler, \$310 was
given, and Mr. Gibbs purchased Duverger's very admirable "The Visit of Charity" at \$340, a moderate
price. Palmarell's "A Spanish Woman" brought \$545;
Buughton's good "A Surrey Pastoral," \$390; Herna
Beliecour's "The Curate Fishing," \$310, and Disa's
"The Eago of a Wool" \$490.

Judge Hitton bought L. A. Grost "The Stirrug
Cup" for \$500 and gave \$600 for Teulemouche's
dainty "Resaing and resting," An exquisite hitle
still life by Biase Deszofte brought \$230; Pari Viry's
"The Falconer" sold too well at \$920, and Clay's
"Boats Near Astwerp" cost \$632. For Bouquerequ's
"The String of Peris's \$510 was givon; Whittedge's
"A Brook in the Woods" went very chap to Mr.
Clark for \$100, and Emite Admis "The Last Day of
the Saring of Peris's \$510 was givon; Whittedge's
"A Brook in the Woods" went very chap to Mr.
Clark for \$100, and Emite Admis "The Last Day of
the Saring of Peris's \$510 was givon; Whittedge's
"A Brook in the Woods" went very chap to Mr.
Glebs ged, Histones and Emite

GRANNISS RELIEF FUND.

In response to a call issued by the Chairman of the Art Committee of the Palette Ciub a meeting was held to organize a committee for raising a fund for the benefit of the family of the late Theodore C, Grannss.
The following gentlemen constitute the committee —
Messrs. W. Camp. George H. Poshody. Charles H.
Isham, John Heury Hall, Thomas Hicks, H. T. Chacmac, Jr., T. L. Smith, George A. Leavitt, Daniel
Huntington and T. W. Wood.

A POLICE CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE

Charges of conquet unbecoming as officer are being prepared sgainst Captain Copeland, of the Thirteenth precinct. It is alleged that he has laisted entries on his time book.